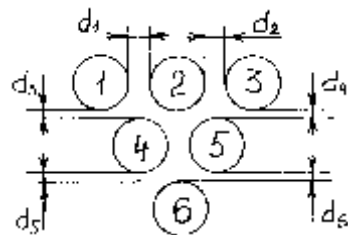


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The method mathematical heat-mass exchange process is considered in article. It's organized analysis a heat-mass exchange features of the leading indexes of process and their intercoupling, which enable to optimize undertaking concentrations thermo-labile products. The results are confirmed the experimental studies.



1. d_1-d_6 —

$$\dots_0 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} = -divj + I_k \quad (1)$$

j [3, 4].

$$j = -\dots_0 a_m \nabla U - \dots_0 a_m^T \nabla^2 t \quad (2)$$

k $I_k=0$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \ddagger} = a_m \nabla^2 U + a_m^T \nabla^2 t \quad (3)$$

$$, \quad / \quad ^3; \quad a_m = \frac{\} _m}{C_m \dots_0} -$$

$$(\quad), \quad ^2/ \quad ; \quad a_m^T = \frac{\} _m^T}{C_m^T \dots_0} -$$

$^2/$.

$$q = \} \quad \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta d^*} \quad (4)$$

$$q - \quad , \quad / \quad ^2; \quad t - \quad _0^5; \quad d^* - \quad , \quad \cdot 10^{-4}.$$

$$\} = \} + \} \quad ; \} = r d^*$$

d^* .

[3, 4].

$$C \dots_0 \frac{dT}{d\ddagger} = div(\} \nabla T) + I_k - \Sigma C j_k \nabla T \quad (5)$$

(5) :

$$\frac{dT}{d\ddagger} = (a + a_m^T \frac{\ddagger}{C}) \nabla^2 t + a_m \frac{\ddagger}{C} \nabla^2 U \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \ddagger} = a \nabla^2 t + v \frac{r}{C} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} = a_m \nabla^2 U + a_m^T \nabla^2 T \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$v = \frac{dkU}{dU} - \quad (8)$$

$$= 0. \quad 0 \leq v \leq 1 \quad [2]$$

$$\frac{\partial U_k}{\partial \ddagger} = a_{mk} \nabla^2 U_k + a_m^T \nabla^2 T + v \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \ddagger} = a \nabla^2 t + v \frac{\ddagger}{C} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} \\ \frac{\partial U_k}{\partial \ddagger} = a_{mk} \nabla^2 U_k + a_m^T \nabla^2 T + v \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} = a_m \nabla^2 U + a_m^T \nabla^2 T \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$\bar{t} = \frac{1}{V} \int_{(v)} t dv; \bar{U} = \frac{1}{V} \int_{(v)} U dv \quad (10)$$

$$(9; 10)$$

$$V \frac{dT}{d\ddagger} = a \int_{(v)} \nabla^2 t dv + V v \frac{r}{C} \frac{d\bar{U}}{d\ddagger} \quad (11)$$

$$\int_{(v)} \text{div} \vec{A} dv = \oint (\vec{A} \cdot \vec{1}_m) dF \quad (11)$$

$$V \frac{d\bar{t}}{d\ddagger} = \oint_{(F)} \nabla t dF + V_v \frac{r}{C} \frac{d\bar{U}}{d\ddagger} \quad (12)$$

$$\oint_{(F)} \nabla t dF \quad [2].$$

$$- \} (\nabla t_n) + q_n(\ddagger) - \ddagger \vec{j}(r) = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\text{div} \quad 0. \quad (14)$$

$$\dots_0 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger} = -\text{div} \vec{j}(\ddagger) + v \dots_0 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \ddagger}$$

$$\oint_{(F)} \nabla dF = \frac{1}{\ddagger} \int_{(F)} [q_m(\ddagger) - r \vec{j}(\ddagger)] dF = \frac{1}{\ddagger} \int_{(F)} q_m(\ddagger) dF - \frac{r}{\ddagger} \int_{(v)} \text{div} \vec{j} dV \quad (14)$$

$$q(\ddagger) = \frac{1}{F} \int_{(F)} q_n(\ddagger) dF$$

(14),

$$v \frac{d\dot{t}}{d\ddagger} = \frac{F}{C_{\dots 0}} q(\ddagger) + \frac{r}{C} \frac{d\bar{U}}{dt} (1-v)v + v \frac{r}{C} v \frac{d\bar{U}}{d\ddagger}$$

$$\dots_0 h_{(v)} \frac{d\bar{t}}{d\ddagger} = r h_{(v)} \dots_0 \frac{d\bar{U}}{d\ddagger} + q(\ddagger) \quad (15)$$

$h_{(v)}$

:

$$h_{(v)} = \frac{V}{F}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{U}}{d\ddagger}$$

$$\left(\frac{d\bar{U}}{d\ddagger} \leq 0 \right).$$

$$q(\ddagger) = C' \dots_0 h_{(v)} \frac{d\bar{t}}{d\ddagger} + r \dots_0 h_{(v)} \frac{d\bar{U}}{d\ddagger} \quad (16)$$

(16),

$q(\ddagger)$

$$r \dots_0 h \frac{d\bar{U}}{d\ddagger}$$

$$C' \dots_0 h \frac{d\bar{t}}{d\ddagger}.$$

(16)

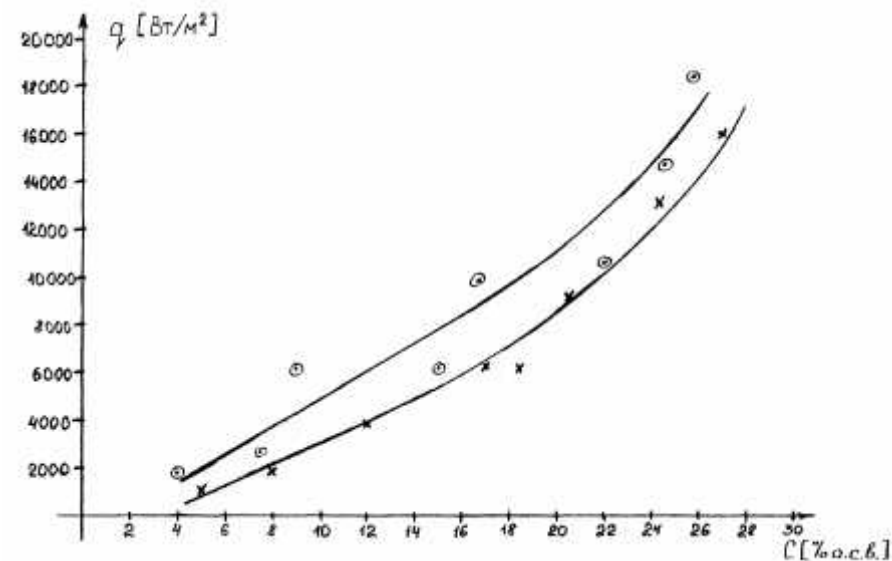
$$q(\ddagger) = r \dots_0 h_{(v)} \frac{d\bar{U}}{d\ddagger} (1 + R_b) \quad (17)$$

R_b -

$$R_b = \frac{C'}{r} \frac{dt}{dU}.$$

R_b

90-
20-23 % . . . 25-30 % . . .
(17),
. 2.



. 2. $q = f(\ddagger)$

1. //
2. //
3. 17. - 2002.
4. 1970.
5. 1968.